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**REMARKS**

Currently pending in this application are claims 39-64, 66-74 and 76-81. Claims 1-24 were canceled in a prior amendment and claims 65, 75 and 92 have been canceled in this amendment.

Claim 46 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 39.

Claim 48 has been amended to delete reference to castor oil.

Claim 52 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 48.

Claim 63 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 57.

Claim 66 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claim 73 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 66.

Claim 76 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error and to delete reference to castor oil.

Claim 80 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent and to depend from claim 76.

Claim 84 has been amended to change addition to additive, correcting an obvious typographical error.

Claim 90 has been amended to refer to a solvent instead of a diluent.

The examiner has rejected claims 46, 52, 63, 73, 80 and 90 under 35 U.S.C. §112, first paragraph as failing to comply with the written description requirement. Specifically the

examiner noted that the specification did not support defining certain compounds recited in the claims as “diluent” when the specification defined them as solvents. The claims have been amended to define the compounds as solvents and to change their dependency to the preceding independent claim.

The examiner next rejected claims 42, 59, 60, 65, 66, 69, 70, 75, 76, 84, 86, 87, and 92 under 35 U.S.C. §112 as indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which the applicant regards as the invention.

The examiner rejected claims 48, 59, 69 and 86 on the grounds that the examiner did not see the distinction between the plant oil extracts derived from grain and the vegetable and nut plant oils. The examiner stated the opinion that vegetables and nuts are also grains. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection. As defined by Webster’s, a grain is a seed of fruit from a cereal or grass. Merriam-Webster’s Collegiate Dictionary, p. 543 (11<sup>th</sup> Edition, 2003) (attached). A vegetable on the other hand is a herbaceous plant and a nut is a hard shell dry fruit or seed. Id at 853, 1386. While all of these are plants, they are different varieties and the differences in the oil extracts and oils would be apparent to one skilled in the art. In addition, plant oil extracts are generally obtained from chlorophyll containing parts of the plant (see, e.g. paragraphs 59 and 60), whereas vegetable oils are generally extracted from the seed, nut or fruit (see, e.g., paragraphs 75 and 76). Thus, applicant respectfully submits that the two groups of materials are distinct the claims are not indefinite.

The examiner rejected claims 60 and 65 as substantial duplicates. Claim 65 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 66, 76, and 84 noting that the term “addition” should read “additive.” The claims have been amended to change the term “addition” to “additive”.

The examiner rejected claims 87 and 92 as substantial duplicates. Claim 92 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner rejected claims 73 and 78 as substantial duplicates. Applicant respectfully points out that claim 73 and 78 of this application are not substantial duplicates.

Applicant believes that the examiner is referring to claims 70 and 75. Claim 75 has been canceled rendering the rejection moot.

The examiner has rejected claims 48, 51-54, 76 and 79-82 under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as anticipated by U.S. Patent 5,862,369 to Jordan. The examiner noted that Jordan teaches a fuel composition that contains beta-carotene (carotenoid), chlorophyll (hydrophobic plant extract) and ethoxylated castor oil (thermal stabilizer) as well as cetane improvers. The composition may be diluted with various solvents including gasoline, toluene, diesel fuel and alcohols. Applicants respectfully submit that the claims as amended are not anticipated by Jordan.

As noted above, the Markush group in claims 48 and 76 that define the thermal stabilizer does not include castor oil. None of the other oils recited in the claims are taught or recited in Jordan. Thus Jordan can not anticipate the claims. Claims 51-54 depend from claim 48 and claims 79-82 depend from claim 76. Since Jordan does not anticipate the independent claims it can not anticipate the dependent claims.

### CONCLUSIONS

Applicant submits that the pending claims are free of the art and are in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes there is no fee due with this response. However, if fees are due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 06-2375, under Order No. P02917US5 (AKA ORYXENG.030A) from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: June 28, 2004

Respectfully submitted,



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# Merriam- Webster's Collegiate<sup>®</sup> Dictionary

ELEVENTH  
EDITION



Merriam-Webster, Incorporated  
Springfield, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

**graf-flì-to** (grà-'fè-(-)tò, grà-, grä-) *n*, *pl* -ll [It, incised inscription, fr. *graffiare* to scratch, prob. fr. *grafio* stylus, fr. L *graphium*] (1851): an inscription or drawing made on some public surface (as a rock or wall); also: a message or slogan written as or as if as a graffito — **graf-flì-tist** 1-'fè-tist *n*

**graft** *v* (14c) **1** *a*: to cause (a scion) to unite with a stock; *also*: to unite (plants or scion and stock) to form a graft **b**: to propagate (a plant) by grafting **2** *a*: to join or unite as if by grafting **b**: to attach (a chemical unit) to a main molecular chain. **3** *a*: to

**graft** [*origin unknown*] *vt* (1859) : to get (illicit gain)

**graft** *vi*: to practice graft  
**graft** *n* (1865): the acquisition of gain (as money) in dishonorable ways; *also*: illegal or unfair gain  
**graftage** *\'graf-tij\ n* (ca. 1895): the principles and practice of grafting  
**graft-versus-host disease** *n* (1965): a potentially fatal condition that results when T cells of the donor

cracker *n* [Sylvester *Graham* +1851, *cracker*]

**g** *g* [grā] *n* [ME *greal*, *graal*, fr. MF, bowl, grail, fr. M] the cup or platter used according to medieval legend for the Last Supper and thereafter the object of knightly quest

**grain** *n* [ME, partly fr. AF *gran* cereal grain, fr. L *grana*, pl. of *granum* (1) *obs* a single small hard seed (2) a cereal grass: CARYOPSIS *b*: the seeds or fruits of other plants (as the cereal grasses and in commercial use)

3 a : hard particle or crystal c : plants producing  
photographic material by its development; also : the  
in the aggregate (3) : an individual crystal in a  
ute portion or particle c : the least amount poss  
b) 3 a : kermes or a scarlet dye

ant scarlet dye made from it    b : a fast dye  
4 a : a granulated surface or appearance    d arc  
of a skin or hide    5 : a unit of weight based on the  
of wheat taken as an average of the weight of gra  
of the ear — see WEIGHT table    6 a : a

fibers in a piece of wood b: a texture due to con  
or fibers (the ~ of a rock) c: the direction of th  
st my ~) b: a natural disposition: TEMPER  
ogy or convention <teaching against the ~> -gra  
grain-less adi

**grain-less** *adj* (usu of flour) free from bran or husk  
**grain** *n* (1530) 1: INGRAIN 2: to form into grains: GRAIN in imitation of the grain of wood or stone 4: to become granular: GRANULATE — **grain-elevator** *n* (1883): ETHANOL  
**elevator** *n* (1852): a building

metimes processing grain  
of salt (1647) : a skeptical attitude  
of paradise (15c) : the pungent seeds of a West A  
*omum melegueta*) of the ginger family that are used  
orghum n (1920) : any of several small

**grā-nē** *adj* grain-i-er; -est (15c) 1: resembling grain: not smooth or fine 2 of a grain: composed of grain-like particles — grain-gram) *n* [obs. Pg (now spelled *grān*) grain-f-] several leaves.

1: a metric unit of mass equal to 1/1000 of a gram, fr. *L. grammē* (1810) 1: a metric unit of mass equal to 1/1000 of a gram, fr. *L. grammē* (1810)

num density — see METRIC SYSTEM table 2: the w  
by shortening & alter.] (ca. 1934): GRANDMOTHER  
r grammar; grammatical  
omb form [L. -gramma, cf. G.

**gramma** *n* [L. *gramma*, fr. Gk, fr. *gramma*] : drawing  
**gramma** *n* [Sp, fr. *L. gramma*, pl. of *gramen* grass] (18  
 pasture grasses (genus *Bouteloua*) of the western U  
**grammic weight** *n* (1927) : the mass of one mole of an  
 grams to the atomic weight of the

**gram** *n* (1902): **CALORIE** is a unit of heat energy, equivalent to the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 gram of water 1°C (ca. 1897): the quantity of an element, gas, or liquid that has a mass in grams equal to the equivalent weight of the element, gas, or liquid  
[grām-mər-sē] *interj* (ME *grand mercy*, fr. AF *grande merci*) (14c) *archaic* — used to express great gratitude

**Thank —** used to express gratitude or sur-

graft 1c: a scion,

**gram-i-ci-din** \grā-mə-'sī-dēn\ *n* [*gram-positive* + *-i-* + *-cide* + *-in*] (1940): any of several toxic crystalline polypeptide antibiotics produced by a soil bacterium (*Bacillus brevis*) and used against positive bacteria in local infections

gramin-*grā-mi-nē-əs* *adj* [L *gramin-*, *gramen* grass] (ca. 1658) : of or relating to a grass  
gram-i-niv-o-rous *grā-mē-ni-v(ə-r)əs* *adj* [L *gramin-*, *gramen* : feeding on grass or the seeds of grass (< locusts) (< birds)] (1739)  
gram-mar *ˈgrā-mər* *n* [ME *gramere*, fr. AF *gramaire*, modif. *grammatica*, fr. Gk *grammatikē*]

**grammat-**, **gramma-** — more at GRAM] (14c) 1 a : the study of the classes of words, their inflections, and their functions and relations in the sentence b : a study of what is to be preferred and what avoided in inflection and syntax 2 a : the characteristic system of inflection and syntax of a language b : the characteristic system of inflection and syntax of a language

**3** **a**: a grammar textbook **b**: speech or writing evaluated according to its conformity to grammatical rules  
**4**: the principles or rules of an art, science, or technique (a ~ of the theater); *also* : a set of such principles or rules — *gram-mar-i-an* (grăm'ē-ən) *n*

and Greek in preparation for college **b**: a British college preparatory school **2**: ELEMENTARY SCHOOL  
gram-mat-i-cal (grə-'ma-ti-kəl) *adj* (1520)

**gram-<sup>2</sup>**: conforming to the rules of grammar {a ~ sentence} — gram-mat-i-cal-i-ty \ma-tə-'ka-l-tē\ *n* — gram-mat-i-cal-ly \ma-'mat-i-kəl\ *adv* — gram-mat-i-cal-ness \kəl-nəs\ *n*

**grammatical** meaning *n* (1769): the part of meaning that varies from one form to another (as from plant to animal)

compare LEXICAL MEANING  
 amme chiefly Brit var of <sup>2</sup>GRAM  
 am molecular weight *n* (ca. 1902): the mass of one mole of a com-  
 pound equal in grams to the molecular weight — called also *gram-*  
*molecule*  
 am-mv (<sup>1</sup>grā-mē) *adj*

Gram-my \ˈgrɑ-mē\ *service mark* — used for the annual presentation of statuette for notable achievement in the recording industry  
Gram-neg-a-tive \ˈgrɑ-m-ˈne-gə-tiv\ *adj* (1907) : not holding the purple when stained by Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria  
Gram-o-phone \ˈgrɑ-mə-ˈfōn\ *n* [*fr.* *Gramophone*, a trademark] (1900)  
HONOGRAPH

**GRAMPS** *n* [from *Gramophone*, a trademark] (1887)  
 mps *\*'gram(p)s*\* or *gramp* *\*'gram*\* *n, pl* *gramps* [by shortening &  
 er.] (ca. 1900) : GRANDFATHER *la*  
 m-pos-i-tive *\*'gram-'pā-zə-tiv, -'pāz-tiv*\* *adj* (1907) : holding the  
 m-pus *\*'gram-pōs*\* *n* [after of Gram's stain — used chiefly of bacteria

*gras* fat (fr. *L. crassus*) + *peis* fish, fr. *L. piscis* — more at CRASS, FISH  
1529 1 : a dolphin (*Grampus griseus*) of temperate and tropical  
2; also : any of various small cetaceans 2 : the giant whip scorpion  
(*Stigoproschus giganteus*) of the southern U.S.  
38 Dan. *gras* or *Gram* stain \ˈgrɑːm-ˌstɑːn/

Gram stain \gram-*n* [Hans C. J. Gram  
bacteria by treatment with a watery solution of iodine and the iodide  
potassium after staining with a triphenylmethane dye (as crystal vio-  
— called also *Gram's method* 2: the chemicals used in Gram's

'*gran*' *n* (1863): GRANDMOTHER 1  
pl of GRANUM  
a-dil-la \gran-ə'di-lə, 'dē-(y)ə\ *n* [Sp, dim. of *granada* nome-

su. egg-shaped to football-shaped passion fruits (esp. of *Passiflora* *angularis* and *P. edulis*) that have juicy aromatic pulp : a passion-fruit /'grá-nò-ré, 'grá-n, pl -ries [L. *granarium*, fr. *granum* grain] 1 a : a storehouse for threshed grain, esp. wheat

**grant** *adj* [AF *grant*, *grand*, large, great, grand, fr. L *grandis*]  
 1 a: having more importance than others: FOREMOST b  
 ing higher rank than others bearing the same general designation  
 > champion> 2 a: INCLUSIVE, COMPREHENSIVE

money paid out) b : DEFINITIVE, INCONTROVERTIBLE (<the ~ total  
3 : CHIEF, PRINCIPAL 4 : large and striking in size, scope, ex-  
ception (< ~ design) 5 a : LAVISH, SUMPTUOUS (<a ~ cele-  
bration or impression d : LOFTY, SUBLIME (<writing in the  
6 a : pretending to social

to impress <a person of ~ gestures>: SUPERCILIOUS b: in ~ time) — grand-ly 'gran-(d)lē *adv* — grand-ness

and impressive. GRAND adds to greatness of size the notions of handsomeness and dignity (a *grand staircase*). MAGNIFICENT implies an impressive largeness proportionate to scale with respect to dignity or good taste (*magnificent paintings*). IMPOSING adds great size and dignity but esp. stresses impressiveness (an *imposing building*). STATELY may suggest poised dignity.

handsomeness of proportions, ceremonious deliberation of (the state) procession). MAJESTIC combines the implications of IMPOSING and STATELY and usu. adds a suggestion of solemnity (a majestic waterfall). GRANDIOSO implies a size or scope beyond ordinary experience (grandiose hydroelectric scheme).

commonly applied derogatorily to inflated pretension or ab-  
aggeration (*grandiose schemes*).

ʔ kitten, F table ɔrʔ further ʔaʔ ash ʔaʔ ace ʔaʔ mop, mar  
 ʔhʔ chin ʔeʔ bet ʔeʔ easy ʔgʔ go ʔhʔ hit ʔhʔ ice ʔhʔ job  
 ʔoʔ go ʔoʔ law ʔoʔ boy ʔhʔ thin ʔhʔ thin ʔhʔ loot ʔhʔ foot  
 zhʔ vision, beige ʔkʔ, ʔeʔ, ʔeʔ, ʔeʔ see Guide to

see Guide to Pronunciation

ɔʌʌt ʌʃ kɪtən, fəʔl fəʃə ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ mɒp, mæʃ  
 ʌʌʌt ʌʃ ʃɪn ʌʌʌt ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ  
 ʌʌʌt ʌʃ ʃɪn ʌʌʌt ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ  
 ʌʌʌt ʌʃ ʃɪn ʌʌʌt ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ ʌʃ





- ve-da-lia** \vī-dā-lī-ə/ *n* [NL, genus name] (1889): an Australian ladybug (*Rodolia cardinalis*) introduced to many countries to control scale insects — called also **vedalla beetle**
- Ve-dan-ta** \vā-dān-tā, vā-, -dān-/ *n* [Skt *Vedānta*, lit., end of the Veda, fr. *Veda* + *anta* end; akin to OB *ende* end] (1788): an orthodox system of Hindu philosophy developing esp. in a qualified monism the speculations of the Upanishads on ultimate reality and the liberation of the soul — **Ve-dan-tism** \vā-dān-tī-zəm, -dān-/ *n* — **Ve-dan-tist** \vā-dān-tist, -dān-/ *n*
- Ve-dan-tle** \vā-dān-tik, -dān-/ *adj* (1882): 1: of or relating to the Vedanta philosophy 2: **VEDIC**
- Ved-da** or **Ved-dah** \və-dā/ *n* [Sinhalese *vedda* hunter] (1681): a member of an aboriginal people of Sri Lanka
- Ved-doid** \və-dōid/ *n* (1928): a member of a race of southern Asia traditionally classified by such physical features as wavy to curly hair, chocolate-brown skin color, and slender body build — **Veddoid** *adj*
- ve-dette** or **vi-dette** \vī-det-/ *n* [F, fr. *le vedette*, alter. of *velette*, prob. fr. *Sp vela* watch, fr. *velar* to keep watch, fr. *L vigilare* to wake, watch, fr. *vigil* awake — more at **VIGIL**] (ca. 1611): a mounted sentinel stationed in advance of pickets
- Ve-dic** \və-dik/ *adj* (1848): of or relating to the Vedas, the language in which they are written, or Hindu history and culture between 1500 B.C. and 500 B.C.
- vee** \və/ *n* (ca. 1883): 1: something shaped like the letter V 2: the letter v
- vee-jay** \və-jā/ *n* [video jockey] (ca. 1981): an announcer of a program (as on television) that features music videos
- veena** var of **VINA**
- veep** \vəp/ *n* [fr. *v. p.* (abbr. for *vice president*)] (1949): **VICE PRESIDENT**
- veer** \vir/ *v* [ME *veren*, of LG or D origin; akin to MD *veren* to slacken, MLG *veren*] (15c): to let out (as a rope)
- veer** *vb* [ME *veren*, fr. MF *virer*, fr. OF, to throw with a twisting motion, fr. VL *virare*, alter. of *L vibrare* to wave, propel suddenly — more at **VIBRATE**] (15c): 1: to change direction or course (the economy ~ed sharply downward) 2: of the wind: to shift in a clockwise direction — compare **BACK** 3: to wear ship ~ *vi*: to direct to a different course; *specif*: **WEAR** 7 *syn* see **SWERVE** — **veer-ling-ly** \vī-ŋ-/ *adv*
- veer** *n* (ca. 1611): a change in course or direction (a ~ to the right)
- vee-ry** \vir-ē/ *n*, pl **veeries** [prob. imit.] (1838): an American thrush (*Catharus fuscescens*) common in the eastern U.S.
- veg** \vej/ *n*, pl **veg** (1918) chiefly Brit: **VEGETABLE**
- Ve-ga** \və-gā, -vā-/ *n* [NL, fr. Ar (*al-Nasr*) *al-Wāqī*, lit., the falling (vulture)] (ca. 1638): the brightest star in the constellation Lyra
- veg-an** \və-gən/ *adj* also *vā-* also *vē-jən* or *-jan* *n* [by contr. fr. *vegetarian*] (1944): a strict vegetarian who consumes no animal food or dairy products; also: one who abstains from using animal products (as leather) — **vegan** *adj* — **veg-an-ism** \və-gən-izəm, -vā-, -vē-jā-/ *n*
- veg-e-ta-ble** \vej-tə-bəl/ *adj* [ME, fr. ML *vegetabilis* vegetative, fr. *vegetare* to grow, fr. *L*, to animate, fr. *vegetus* lively, fr. *vegere* to enliven — more at **WAKE**] (15c): 1 *a*: of, relating to, constituting, or growing like plants 2: consisting of plants: **VEGETATIONAL** 2: made from, obtained from, or containing plants or plant products (~ soup) (~ fat) 3: resembling or suggesting a plant (as in inertness or passivity)
- vegetable** *n* (15c): 1: **PLANT** 1b 2: a usu. herbaceous plant (as the cabbage, bean, or potato) grown for an edible part that is usu. eaten as part of a meal; also: such an edible part 3: a person whose mental and physical functioning is severely impaired and esp. one who requires supportive measures (as mechanical ventilation) to survive
- vegetable ivory** *n* (1842): 1: the hard white opaque endosperm of the ivory nut that takes a high polish and is used as a substitute for ivory 2: **IVORY NUT**
- vegetable marrow** *n* (ca. 1816) chiefly Brit: any of various smooth-skinned, elongated summer squashes with creamy-white to deep green skins
- vegetable oil** *n* (1765): an oil of plant origin; esp: a fatty oil from seeds or fruits
- vegetable oyster** *n* (ca. 1818): **SALSIFFY**
- vegetable pear** *n* (1887): **CHAYOTE**
- vegetable wax** *n* (1815): a wax of plant origin secreted commonly in thin flakes by the walls of epidermal cells
- veg-e-ta-bly** \vej-tə-blē, -vē-jā-/ *adv* or *adj* (1651): in the manner of or like a vegetable
- veg-e-tal** \və-jə-təl/ *adj* [ML *vegetare* to grow] (15c): 1: **VEGETABLE** 2: **VEGETATIVE** 3: of or relating to the vegetal pole of an egg or to that part of an egg from which the endoderm normally develops (~ blastomeres)
- vegetal pole** *n* (1896): the point on the surface of an egg that is diametrically opposite to the animal pole and usu. marks the center of the protoplasm containing more yolk — see **BLASTULA** illustration
- veg-e-tar-i-an** \və-jə-tēr-ē-on/ *n* [Vegetable + *-arian*] (1839): 1: one who believes in or practices vegetarianism 2: **HERBIVORE**
- vegetarian** *adj* (1849): 1: of or relating to vegetarians 2: consisting wholly of vegetables, fruits, grains, nuts, and sometimes eggs or dairy products (a ~ diet)
- veg-e-tar-i-an-ism** \və-jə-tēr-ē-on-izəm/ *n* (ca. 1851): the theory or practice of living on a vegetarian diet
- veg-e-tate** \və-jə-tāt-/ *vb* -tāt-ed; -tāt-ing [ML *vegetatus*, pp. of *vegetare* to grow] *w* (1605): 1 *a*: to grow in the manner of a plant; also: to grow exuberantly or with proliferation of fleshy or warty outgrowths 2: to produce vegetation 2: to lead a passive existence without exertion of body or mind ~ *vi*: to establish vegetation in or on
- veg-e-ta-tion** \və-jə-tā-shən/ *n* (1564): 1: the act or process of vegetating 2: inert existence 3: plant life or total plant cover (as of an area) 4: an abnormal growth upon a body part (fibrin ~s on the mitral valve) — **veg-e-ta-tion-al** \ch-nəl, -shən-/ *adj*
- veg-e-ta-tive** \və-jə-tā-tiv/ *adj* (14c): 1 *a* (1): growing or having the power of growing (2): of, relating to, or engaged in nutritive and growth functions as contrasted with reproductive functions (a ~ nucleus) *b*: promoting plant growth (the ~ properties of soil) *c*: of, relating to, or involving propagation by nonsexual processes or methods 2: relating to, composed of, or suggesting vegetation 3: of or

- relating to the division of nature comprising the plant kingdom 4 *a*: **AUTONOMIC** 1 *b*: characterized by, resulting from, or being a state of severe mental impairment in which only involuntary bodily functions are sustained 5: **VEGETABLE** 3 — **veg-e-ta-tive-ly** *adv* — **veg-e-ta-tive-ness** *n*
- ve-ge-te** \və-jēt/ *adj* [L *vegetus* — more at **VEGETABLE**] (1639) *archaic*: **LIVELY, HEALTHY**
- veg-gle** also **veg-le** \və-jē/ *n* [by shortening & alter.] (1955): 1: **VEGETABLE** 2 *slang*: **VEGETARIAN**
- veggie burger** *n* (1972): a patty chiefly of vegetable-derived protein used as a meat substitute; also: a sandwich containing such a patty
- veg out** \vej-/ *vi* **vegged out**; **veg-ging out** [short for *vegetate*] (1980): to spend time idly or passively
- ve-he-mence** \və-hə-mən(t)s/ *n* (15c): the quality or state of being vehement: **INTENSITY**
- ve-he-ment** \və-hə-mənt/ *adj* [ME, fr. MF, fr. L *vehement*, *vehemens*, *vemens*] (15c): marked by forceful energy: **POWERFUL** (a ~ wind); as *a*: intensely emotional: **IMPASSIONED**, **FERVID** (~ patriotism) *b* (1): deeply felt (a ~ suspicion) (2): forcibly expressed (~ denunciations) *c*: bitterly antagonistic (a ~ debate) — **ve-he-ment-ly** *adv*
- ve-hi-cle** \və-hī-kəl/ *also* \və-hī-kəl/ *n* [F *véhicule*, fr. L *vehiculum* carriage, conveyance, fr. *vehere* to carry — more at **WAY**] (1612): 1 *a*: an inert medium (as a syrup) in which a medicinally active agent is administered *b*: any of various media acting usu. as solvents, carriers, or binders for active ingredients or pigments 2: an agent of transmission: **CARRIER** 3: a medium through which something is expressed, achieved, or displayed (an investment ~); esp: a work created esp. to display the talents of a particular performer 4: a means of carrying or transporting something (planes, trains, and other ~s); as *a*: **MOTOR VEHICLE** *b*: a piece of mechanized equipment
- ve-hi-cu-lar** \və-hī-kyə-lər/ *adj* (1616): 1 *a*: of, relating to, or designed for vehicles and esp. motor vehicles *b*: transported by vehicle *c*: caused by or resulting from the operation of a vehicle (~ homicide) 2: serving as a vehicle
- V-8** \və-ʒ/ *n* (1930): an internal combustion engine having two banks of four cylinders each with the banks at an angle to each other; also: an automobile having such an engine
- vell** \vəl/ *n* [ME, fr. AF *vell*, *velles*, fr. L *vela*, pl. of *velum* sail, awning, curtain] (13c): 1 *a*: a length of cloth worn by women as a covering for the head and shoulders and often esp. in Eastern countries for the face; *specif*: the outer covering of a nun's headdress *b*: a length of veiling or netting worn over the head or face or attached for protection or ornament to a hat or headdress (a bridal ~) *c*: any of various liturgical cloths; esp: a cloth used to cover the chalice 2: the life of a nun — often used in the phrase *take the veil* 3: a concealing curtain or cover of cloth 4: something that resembles a veil (a ~ of stars); esp: something that hides or obscures like a veil (lift the ~ of secrecy) 5: a covering body part or membrane: as *a*: **VELUM** *b*: **CAUL**
- veil** *v* (14c): to cover, provide, obscure, or conceal with or as if with a veil ~ *vi*: to put on or wear a veil
- velled** \væld/ *adj* (14c): 1 *a*: having or wearing a veil or a concealing cover (a ~ hat) *b*: characterized by a softening tonal distortion 2: obscured as if by a veil: **DISGUISED** (~ threats)
- veil-ing** \və-līŋ/ *n* (13c): 1: any of various light sheer fabrics 2: **VELL**
- vein** \vān/ *n* [ME *veine*, fr. AF, fr. L *vena*] (14c): 1 *a*: a narrow water channel in rock or earth or in ice *b* (1): **LODB** 2 (2): a bed of useful mineral matter *c*: **LODB** 3 2: **BLOOD VESSEL**; esp: any of the tubular branching vessels that carry blood from the capillaries toward the heart 3 *a*: any of the vascular bundles forming the framework of a leaf *b*: any of the thickened cuticular ribs that serve to stiffen the wings of an insect 4: something suggesting veins (as in reticulation); *specif*: a wavy variegation (as in marble) 5 *a*: a distinctive mode of expression: **STYLE** (stories in a romantic ~) *b*: a distinctive element or quality: **STRAIN** (introduced a welcome ~ of humor) *c*: a line of thought or action (renewed discussion along the same ~) 6 *a*: a special aptitude (inherited an artistic ~) *b*: a usu. transitory and casually attained mood *c*: top form (thou troublest me; I am not in the ~ — Shak.) — **vein-al** \vā-nəl/ *adj*
- vein** *v* (1502): to pattern with or as if with veins
- veined** \vānd/ *adj* (ca. 1529): patterned with or as if with veins: having venation: **STREAKED** (a ~ leaf) (~ marble) (~ cheese)
- vein-er** \vā-nər/ *n* (1895): a small V gouge used in wood carving
- vein-ing** \vā-nīŋ/ *n* (1826): a pattern of veins: **VENATION**
- vein-let** \vān-lət/ *n* (1831): a small vein
- velny** \vā-nē/ *adj* (1611): full of veins: noticeably veined (~ hands)
- vel** *abbr* velocity
- ve-la-men** \və-lā-mən/ *n*, pl **ve-lam-i-na** \və-lā-mə-nə/ [NL, fr. L, covering, fr. *velare* to cover, fr. *velum* curtain] (1882): the thick corky epidermis of aerial roots of an epiphytic orchid that absorbs water from the atmosphere
- ve-lar** \və-lər/ *adj* [NL *velaris*, fr. *velum*] (1876): 1: formed with the back of the tongue touching or near the soft palate (the ~ *sk* of /kʰl/ cool) 2: of, forming, or relating to a velum and esp. the soft palate — **velar** *n*
- ve-lar-i-um** \vī-lər-ē-əm/ *n*, pl **-la** \və-lə-/ [L, fr. *velum* curtain] (1834): an awning over an ancient Roman theater or amphitheater
- ve-lar-i-za-tion** \və-lə-rī-zā-shən/ *n* (1915): 1: the quality or state of being velarized 2: an act or instance of velarizing
- ve-lar-ize** \və-lə-rīz/ *vi* -līz-ed; -līz-ing (1915): to modify (as the /v/ of /vʰl/ pool) by a simultaneous velar articulation
- Vel-cro** \vəl-(krō) *trademark* — used for a closure consisting of a piece of fabric of small hooks that sticks to a corresponding fabric of small loops
- veld** or **veldt** \velt, felt/ *n* [Afrik *veld*, fr. D, field; akin to OB *feld* field] (1835): a grassland esp. of southern Africa usu. with scattered shrubs or trees
- vel-li-ger** \və-lī-jər, -və-/ *n* [NL, fr. *velum* + *-ger* bearing, fr. *gerere* to bear] (1877): a larval mollusk in the stage when it has developed the velum
- vel-lo-i-ty** \və-lō-ē-tē, -və-/ *n*, pl **-ties** [NL *velletas*, fr. L *velle* to wish, will — more at **WILL**] (1618): 1: the lowest degree of volition 2: a slight wish or tendency: **INCLINATION**